

# Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

## Today's Weather

It will be cloudy with scattered rains. Winds will be westerly moderate but freshening at times. In Aqaba, it will be fair with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	Low 11	High 15
Aqaba	11	21
Deserts	3	13
Jordan Valley	12	19

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 17, Aqaba 22. Sunset tonight: 4:30 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 6:27 a.m.

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His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday inspects a row of Iranian tanks brought by Iraq in the Gulf war and presented by Iraq to Jordan.

## Who has the spirit of 1776? The PLO, U.N. delegates told

By Tara Bradford  
Special to the Jordan Times

**UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 9** — An Arab League spokesman said today the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was more dedicated to the principles of the American Declaration of Independence than those who claimed to be its guardians.

Part in the General Assembly's Middle East debate, League observer Adnan said Arab countries were "torn between two feelings when they considered the policies of the incoming Republican administration."

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Above: His Majesty King Hussein inspects rescue equipment Tuesday evening during a surprise visit to the Civil Defence Directorate in the company of his top military commanders. His Majesty said, "We and the fraternal Syrian people are brothers in arms and companions on the same road. We implore God to guide our brethren in Syria." Left: King Hussein addresses troops at army headquarters Tuesday. Behind him are, from right, Army Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Abdul Hadi Al Majali; Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Zeid Ibn Shaker; and Lt. Gen. Mohammad Idris, the King's military secretary. (Photo above by Yousef Al-Akhal).

## All roads from Abadan cut

**BASRA, Iraq, Dec. 9 (Agencies)** — Iraqi troops have almost surrounded the Iranian oil city of Abadan and are awaiting a political decision on whether to complete their encirclement or seize the town, according to commanders at the front.

They said they had cut all the roads from Abadan and left the Iranians with only a five-kilometre corridor to the south between the disputed Shatt-Al-Arab waterway and the Bahmanshir River.

Reporters, who yesterday were given the closest look at the war in this area since it began 11 weeks ago, were taken to Iraqi forward positions three kilometres east of Abadan.

They could see the tall chimneys and oil installations of Abadan and its huge refinery, the biggest in Iran, through wisps of black smoke drifting over the horizon.

Five Iranian jets were shot down by Iraqi anti-aircraft guns during a raid today on the northern city of Kirkuk, the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

It quoted an Iraqi high command communique as saying the attack resulted in four women being wounded and damage to civilian installations.

The communique said an Iranian plane raided Al Shaibah District in the southern province of Basra, killing three civilians and wounding 17 others.

It added that a total of 10 Iranians were killed in the southern oil-producing province of Khuzestan over the past 24 hours. Iraqi helicopters today attacked enemy positions in Gilan-e-Gharb, an Iranian border town in Kermanshah Province, scoring direct hits, it said.

Iraqi military losses were put at six dead. Elsewhere in Iran, autonomy-seeking Kurdish rebels have ambushed a convoy of supplies to Mahabad and fought a gun battle with Islamic revolutionary guard escorts. Iran's official news agency Pars reported today.

It said in a dispatch from Tehran that 10 Kurdish assaulters and two guards were killed in yesterday's shootout near the village of Kuzangan on the way to Mahabad, capital of Kurdistan Province.

The agency said the rebels belonged to the outlawed Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), which has long been waging autonomy instructions in the area. Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Jawad Tun-guyan, meanwhile, has recovered from surgery he underwent in Baghdad shortly after he was captured by Iraqi forces on Oct. 31, the Beirut newspaper *Al-Nahar* reported today.

## Addresses troops at army HQ Syrians begin pullback from border, King says

**AMMAN, Dec. 9 (Agencies)** — His Majesty King Hussein said today that the Syrians are reassessing their position and have

started to withdraw their tanks and troops from the Jordanian-Syrian border.

Addressing officers and troops at army headquarters today, the King said: "It seems that the Syrians are making a re-examination of their stand that resulted in an initial withdrawal of troops from the border region."

"The Syrians have started to move their tanks and military equipment away from the border and we hope they will be redeployed at their natural positions so that they can exercise their role and duties in repelling dangers posed against the Arab Nation," the King said.

"In this country," King Hussein continued, "we do not accept any interference in our internal affairs—and, proceeding from a sense of responsibility and to be faithful to ourselves, we also do not accept any interference in the affairs of others except to give advice to Arab brothers."

"We have lived happy and bitter days and nights before and after the 11th Arab summit," the King said. "There were bitter days in which we felt threats to our land and our army from our brothers. You all know the details of these threats and allegations and the unjustified campaign of falsehoods that was directed against this country."

"In the period preceding the summit we began to hear threats of invading this country. This was spoken about in very clear terms by the Syrian foreign minister himself (Abdul Halim Khaddam) in the foreign ministers' meetings. On the eve of the summit military concentrations appeared on our border."

His Majesty sounded some of the same themes yesterday in an interview with journalists in which he said Syria threatened openly to invade Jordan during a meeting of the foreign ministers' meetings here before the summit.

Syria later led a boycott of the conference by four other states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation after the ministerial meeting rejected its call for the summit to be postponed.

King Hussein told the journalists there were preliminary reports of a Syrian withdrawal from the border area, but said Jordan would take the threat seriously until the last Syrian soldier had withdrawn.

The King said the Syrian motive for the border troop concentrations had been "obviously sinister," adding, "But the glass is not empty."

cracked and I don't know how it can ever be restored."

King Hussein said the scale of civil unrest in Syria indicated that it was not confined to a small group of dissidents, but was the result of a broadly based counter-revolutionary movement.

King Hussein gave details of three incidents earlier this year which soured relations between Syria and Jordan.

He said the first occurred when Jordan handed over three Syrian citizens at the request of the Damascus authorities for questioning about alleged subversive activities.

"We were shocked beyond belief when all three were executed," he said.

Later two Syrian pilots defected to Jordan in a MiG-21 plane. The aircraft was returned, but the officers were given asylum after they said their commander had been arrested and that they feared for their lives.

In the third incident, a Syrian who had been living in Jordan for many years was shot dead in Amman by men in a Syrian embassy car.

One of them was a Syrian diplomat. He was expelled and the other assailants were executed he said.

## Curfew shuts down Bethlehem College as protests continue

**BETHLEHEM, Dec. 9 (Agencies)** — Israeli military authorities today imposed a curfew to close Bethlehem College, the scene of an eight-hour confrontation yesterday between Palestinian students and Israeli soldiers.

Troops, meanwhile, used tear gas to disperse Arab youngsters who threw rocks at Israeli cars and blocked a road in Ramallah, in continuing portents against Israel's expulsion of two West Bank Arab mayors. (See story on page 2).

A handful of foreign journalists were detained briefly in Ramallah and ordered to leave the town. Since last Friday, when Israel expelled the two mayors, foreign journalists have encountered trouble reaching the scene of disturbances in the occupied West Bank, and the U.S. State Department yesterday said it was "disturbed" by the inhibitions on reporters.

Students refused to attend classes at Birzeit University this morning to express solidarity with 16 students standing trial for inciting demonstrations two weeks ago.

One of Bethlehem's high schools was also strike-bound over the expulsions.

Reports differed as to how long Bethlehem College would be closed. Its president, Brother Joseph Loewenstein, told the Associated Press he had negotiated with military authorities to permit staff and teachers to enter the campus today and thought the closure might last until Christmas to keep the town quiet for its peak tourist season.

But an army spokesman said there was only a one-day curfew on the university area. Israeli troops and Palestinian students spent eight hours yesterday in a standoff on opposite sides of the walls around the campus after an anti-Israeli demonstration became a violent disturbance. Students threw rocks at the troops, who responded with a heavy barrage of tear gas.

The standoff ended after nightfall with an agreement mediated by Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij that permitted the students to leave the campus. The students had to climb over the rubble left on the street from the stone-throwing, and they gave their names to Israeli officers, but mayor Freij said he had been assured that the students would

not be prosecuted for the disturbance.

**AMMAN, Dec. 9 (Petra)** — The Islamic General Conference on Jerusalem today sent a cable to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim protesting against Israel's deportation Friday of the two mayors, Mohammad Milhem and Fahd Qawasm, constitutes a human rights violation against people living peacefully in their homeland," the cable said. The cable denounced Israel's illegal and oppressive measures against the Arab inhabitants of Israeli-occupied territories and asked Mr. Waldheim to raise the mayors' case with the various United Nations organisations so as to force Israel to rescind the deportation measure.

In Washington, the State Department criticised Israel for expelling Mayors Fahd Qawasm of Hebron and Mohammad Milhem of neighbouring Halhoul. The two had been expelled in May after six Jewish settlers were killed in an ambush in Hebron, but they were permitted to return and appeal their case to the Israeli supreme court. Although the court recommended they be permitted to remain in the West Bank as a test of their declared intentions of good behaviour, Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government decided Friday to expel them. They were sent immediately to Lebanon.

State Department spokesman John Tranter said yesterday the United States was "deeply disappointed" by the expulsions and added, "I believe this cannot help but complicate the search for peace in that area of the world."

Israel cited maintenance of security as the reason for re-expelling Mayors Qawasm and Milhem.

## It's like a president has been shot'

**NEW YORK (AP)** — They stood dazed, stood silent.

They stood in front of the building's entrance on top of cars, on the low, black iron that borders the building.

Their eyes were on the Dakota apartment building where minutes before, former Beatle John Lennon was fatally shot.

Even at dawn, six hours after the shooting, 150 people were kneeling outside the building, reciting prayers. A colour picture of Mr. Lennon was on the fence; flowers littered the sidewalk.

About 300 people had gathered in front of the building's 3.6-metre-high black iron gate minutes after the shooting. That number would soon increase to 1,000 as word of Mr. Lennon's death spread.

"Move back, move back," shouted one policeman. "I don't want to push you, but if I have to..." The crowd moved.

searching for Mr. Lennon's apartment.

Crying and shaking, popular comedienne and Broadway star Gilda Radner walked across the street. The crowd grew silent as she was ushered through the black gates.

Passing taxicabs, their passengers stretching their necks to see what had happened, blared their horns as the crowd and reporters spilled into the four-lane street.

Leaning on a car in front of the black gate was a solemn-faced man of about 30. He clutched a large black and silver radio that echoed Beatles songs: "I want to hold your hand..."

Another young man standing next to him faintly and fell on the car.

The man with the black and silver radio moved away and sat in front of the apartment building. His face staring at the sidewalk. The songs continued: "She loves you, yeah, yeah, yeah."

A woman knelt in a corner near the gate. One hand held a lit candle, the other was cupped around the flame to keep the gentle wind of the spring-like night from putting it out. She knelt and placed the candle in the corner.

On the other side of the gate, someone had managed to stick a small American flag in the mortar that separates the building's cement blocks and near a plaque that reads:

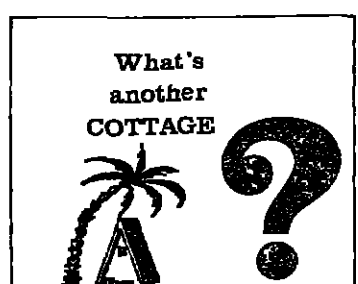
"Landmark of New York: Completed in 1884 from designs by Henry J. Hardenbergh, this was one of the city's earliest luxury apartments and among the first to include an elevator. Built for Edward Clark, president of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, it was named for the Dakota Territory with the ironic reference to its remoteness from the fashionable area."

The blank-faced man with the black and silver radio continued to sit motionless. He pressed an assortment of buttons on the box and the music continued: "It's been a hard day's night."

## Hundreds in vigil outside John Lennon's home



Yoko Ono is comforted by police at New York's Roosevelt Hospital late Monday night after the murder of her husband, former Beatle John Lennon. (AP wirephoto)



What's another COTTAGE?

## THE HAYA ARTS CENTRE AND THE AMERICAN CENTRE

take pleasure in announcing  
AN AFTERNOON WITH STORYTELLER KEN FEIT

today, Dec. 10 at 4 p.m. at the Haya Arts Centre. The performance is free and open to children and adults. Mr. Feit will offer a 90-minute presentation of pantomime, puppetry, sign language, music and sound poetry, exploring storytelling traditions throughout the world.



# King accepts invitation for a visit to Turkey

AMMAN, Dec. 9 (JT) — His Majesty King Hussein has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to Turkey at a date "to be fixed soon," it was announced here today.

A joint communique issued at the end of a three-day visit to Jordan by Turkey's foreign minister, Mr. Ilter Turkmen, said the invitation was included in a letter to King Hussein from the Turkish head of state, Gen. Kenan Evren. The letter was delivered by Mr. Turkmen during an audience here yesterday.

The communique said the Turkish minister invited his Jordanian counterpart, Mr. Marwan Al Qasem, to visit Turkey. The invitation was accepted and the date for the visit will be fixed soon, the communique added.

It said talks between the two ministers were held in "an atmosphere of friendship, depicting the excellent relations between the two countries."

The two ministers "exchanged

views on the current international situation and questions of mutual interest, and agreed that their talks contributed to increasing the spirit of understanding and cooperation between the two countries," it added.

The joint communique stressed that a comprehensive and peaceful solution to the Middle East problem remains "an urgent necessity." The two sides agreed that the achievement of peace required total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the recognition of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinians including their right to self-determination in their homeland, and the restoration of the Eastern part of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

The two sides also stressed that the recent Israeli measure annex-

ing Jerusalem was "void and illegal," as it violated international laws. The Israeli measure, the communique said, constitutes "a defiance of the feelings of the Islamic World, which has strong spiritual, religious and historical attachment to the holy city."

It said Israel's continued establishment of settlements on occupied Arab territory, "in defiance of United Nations resolutions and world public opinion," constitutes "a major obstacle" in the path of peace and continues to violate international principles.

Jordan, according to the communique, expressed appreciation of Turkey's decision to reduce its diplomatic relations with Israel to a minimum in reaction to Israel's policy, "which escalates tension in the Middle East region."

## Exiled mayors to New York to see U.N. Security Council

Special to the Jordan Times

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 9 — Deported West Bank Mayors Mohammad Milhem and Fahd Qawasm were scheduled to arrive here late this afternoon to lodge for another appeal to the U.N. Security Council in continuing efforts to return to their homes and jobs.

Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, the Palestine Liberation Organisation's equivalent to a foreign minister, told the Jordan Times the mayors will bring their case before the Security Council, rather than the General Assembly, in the hope that some concrete, effective action will be taken to repatriate them. The Security Council is expected to convene later this week to hear the mayors' appeal.

The council passed two separate resolutions calling for the return of the mayors and Islamic Qadi Sheikh Rajab Tamimi after the men were first deported by the Israeli military authorities on May 2. To date, the Israeli government and courts have ignored the Security Council resolutions, dismissing them as "unlawful."

The mayors were again

deported to southern Lebanon on Dec. 5, after a second appeal to the Israeli high court failed to insure their returns. A high court panel ruled 2-1 that the expulsion in May of the mayors and Sheikh Tamimi was legal.

A seven-member security committee chaired by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin promptly rejected the high court recommendation that the mayors be allowed to remain in Israel for "at least a trial period."

Reacting to the news, United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim immediately telephoned Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum, urging him to contact his government concerning the mayors' deportation.

Meanwhile, the Israeli mission to the United Nations has released a statement saying that the records of Mayors Qawasm and Milhem indicate an "open incitement to violence." The statement said the mayors were deported to Lebanon because of their "increasingly virulent activity, since taking office four years ago, in inciting the local Arab population to acts of violence against the Israeli authorities."

— From Tara Bradford

## National Archives Week starts today

AMMAN, Dec. 9 (JT) — "Our identity lies in our records" — that is the slogan which is to be impressed during the coming week on a public not known for its concern over such an issue.

The message is spelt out on a brightly coloured poster, two thousand copies of which are to be displayed in schools, government offices and other public places as part of National Archives Week.

The week's events have been organised by the Department of Libraries, Documents and

National Archives, and start on Wednesday. Highlights include an exhibition of prints, photographs and other memorabilia documenting the history of Jordan; a panel discussion, and promotional programmes on the television and radio.

By such means the department hopes to instil in the general public an awareness of the importance of documentation in preserving the country's history. Dr. Ahmad Sharaka, director general of the department, explained to the Jor-

dan Times, "Preserving records means preserving history"; and "Records are the memory of the human race" are to appear daily in the popular press.

The idea is to encourage people to value their heritage and come forward with any form of document — be it a photograph, a print or a letter — which provides a record of any period of Jordan's history. The department not only preserves such documents, but will, if the donor so desires, provide a replica of each one contributed.

Apart from promoting the concept of documenting a nation's evolution, the archives week also aims to spark a more specific interest in documentation among Jordan's youth. Dr. Sharaka, who holds a doctorate in intellectual documentary history from Harvard University, spoke of the lack of specialised personnel in this field.

Awareness of the need for national archives may still be limited to the country's intelligentsia and certain government officials; but response from the general public is growing, according to Dr. Sharaka.

This will be the second such archives week organised in Jordan. Last year the country participated in International Archives week, which is sponsored once every four years by the international council of Archives, and the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). Then the main feature, an exhibition, went on show in Amman.

This year's exhibition is to be opened at the Ajlun Hotel by Minister of Culture and Youth Mr. Anwar Nowar, on Friday. Ajlun may be rather far off the path for many people from the north to see the exhibition; but Dr. Sharaka says the exhibition will later be displayed in other government resthouses. It was originally destined to be shown first in Irbid but the recent tension along the border put an end to that plan.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Jordan National Gallery, presents an exhibition of paintings by Kosovar Contemporary Artists (from Yugoslavia), at the National Gallery in Jabal Lweibdeh.

The Artists' Association presents an exhibition of paintings by Adnan Yahia, at the association's exhibition hall in Jabal Lweibdeh, across the street from the French Cultural Centre.

The French Cultural Centre presents a documentary exhibition commemorating the 10th anniversary of the death of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. A videotape programme about the life of the French president, entitled "Mon General", will be shown: the third part of the programme at 5 p.m., the fourth part at 6 p.m.

### Book display

Yarmouk University presents a Spanish book display at the university library. Books on display include a selection of works on Andalusian history, translations and modern Spanish literature.

### Film

The American Centre presents "The Caine Mutiny" at 7 p.m., at the centre's auditorium. Tickets will be issued on a first-come first-served basis at the centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.

### 1980 Chess tournament

The Royal Chess Club invites all chess players and those interested in chess to visit the club, to watch and take part in open games that will be held weekly and continue until the end of this year.

Location: Fourth Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 44713

## GUEST COMMENTARY

### The Palestine issue A Soviet viewpoint

By V. Kudryavtsev  
Izvestia political commentator

THE Palestine problem is an international problem, and all the nations in the world, not least those in the Middle East have an objective interest in having it settled in the national interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

The exercise by the Arab people of Palestine of their inalienable rights, to the point of establishing an independent state, is unthinkable without the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression of 1967 and all subsequent years.

Only when the troops of the aggressor are completely withdrawn from the occupied Arab lands and an independent Palestinian state is established will it be possible to talk about a lasting and just peace in the Middle East with proper guarantees for the inviolability of the borders of all the Middle East states.

In this way the Palestinians are struggling not only for their national rights but also for the interests of all Arab countries striving to strengthen their security and independence which are threatened by the imperialist hegemonists and their allies, Israel's ruling circles. The Palestinians are struggling for the suppression of the dangerous seat of war in the Middle East and therefore for the interests of all peace-loving countries.

It is in the appraisal of the Palestinian movement and its objectives that peace champions and warmongers differ. But even the latter can no longer overlook the Palestinian problem. The enemies of peace, however, are trying to find such ways to "settle" it as would help establish their hegemony in the Middle East.

This approach is well illustrated by the Camp David Accords. Camp David is doomed precisely because it embodies an insoluble contradiction between the subjective ambitions of the U.S. imperialists in the Middle East and the objective realities, which include, in particular, the need to settle the Palestinian problem. Small wonder that it was that problem that proved to be a stumbling block for the architects of the Camp David agreement. Unable to bypass it, they began talking about so-called "administrative autonomy for the Palestinians." All timetables for its establishment have expired, however, but no progress has been made.

Indeed, the U.S., which would not recognise the PLO or have anything to do with it, nevertheless cannot escape the problem which is persisting regardless of whether Washington likes the Palestine Liberation Organisation or not.

The "autonomy," the U.S. believes, should rely on the vacillating elements in the Palestinian movement, on those who would believe that this "autonomy" is just the beginning of the road to independence. So an attempt was made to split the movement and to discredit Palestinian leaders. A slander campaign representing the PLO as a "terrorist" organisation has again been stepped up in the U.S.

But all this only reflects the bankruptcy of the U.S. position, which shows itself not only in Middle Eastern affairs. Hence the spite, which interferes even more strongly with a realistic appreciation of the situation taking shape in the Middle East. It is hardly possible to conceal from the world public that it is none other than Tel Aviv, to which both the old and the newly elected U.S. administrations promise loyalty, that is pursuing a terrorist policy towards the Palestinian Arabs. Has the U.S. tried to bridle its arrogant ally or condemned its activities as overt terror against a whole people?

Feet-dragging on the solution of the autonomy question suits Israel full well. It entered into talks with Egypt because it could not altogether ignore the existence of this objective problem, although it knew in advance that even a cocked autonomy was out of the question. Tel Aviv did not want it at all. The Israeli ruling circles decided to use the breathing space to prepare the ground for the full-scale annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip (following the accomplished annexation of Jerusalem and the

annexation of the Golan Heights the prepared now). In particular, this is being changing demographic realities through Israeli paramilitary settlements on the lands.

As for Egypt, its attitude to the problem also shows that Sadat is not in fully to ignore the problem but is den trying to pose as a "champion" of interests. However, no one believes longer. The position of the Cairo ra with regard to the Palestinian problem by the increasing subservience of administration to the U.S. (lease of mili accommodation of the U.S. "rapid force" on Egyptian territory, reading Egyptian troops against the countries, the hegemonic schemes of U.S. im). The Palestinian issue and the appor not only a sort of acid test, objective this or that country's stand on the affairs, but also serves to expose the h circles which, while admitting the e a Palestinian problem, are intent on s such a way that is does not prevent the monopolies from imposing their conr Middle East zone.

We believe that this assessment equ to the stand of certain West Europe including some of the leaders of the so cratic movement. On the one hand, th with many aspects of U.S. Middle E since they understand that any furth ration of the situation in the area wil affect Western Europe, which largely t the Middle East oil. They understa Palestinian problem has not been tak wall by the PLO, but is a real and obj That is why it must be settled, for it will be able to assure peace in the Middle East.

However, as soon as the question of ishment of an independent Palestin brought up, they tend to confine th verbal overtures about the rights of tinian people. As follows from the en up, some West European social dem template the chance of a compror Palestinian issue, which ostensibly ceured through relying on the "obs unpromising elements in the Palesti ment.

This stand does not meet the true Western Europe to the appropriate ex The latter are reduced to the fact that no peace in the Middle East without the Palestinians' movement to the limi their right to set up a national state an their lands. Otherwise, the Middle remain a dangerous seat of war. Man Western Europe are beginning to unde and their appraisal of the role of the Liberation Organisation both in the M and elsewhere in the world gets i objective. This can be surmised from tl the number of PLO representations i countries gets progressively larger.

It is appropriate to recall what wa respect to the Middle East in the resolu 33rd session of the U.N. General Asse the people of Palestine gain and start their legitimate national rights, a gene and just peace in the Middle East, wit tries and nations of the region being at peace and safety within recognised and daries, will not be achieved. Along wit tinians' right to form an independen U.N. also acknowledged their right t their native land.

Another point that needs emphasizi its struggle the Palestine Liberation O acts as an organic part of the Arab neration movement. The PLO's object coincide with the goals of the struggle t the whole world. The organisation de and unconditional support by all pe forces of the planet.

— From Izvestia Nov. 25, 1979

## Jordan warns U.N. of Zionist I

(Continued from page 1)

Ambassador Nuseibeh told the General Assembly that the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East are "inextricably intertwined" and would normally have been discussed under one item.

"The fact that the question of Palestine is discussed separately is to underline categorically and emphatically the centrality of the usurped inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in literally

## German team ends visit to Aqaba solar research post

AQABA, Dec. 9 (Petra) — A team of West German energy specialists today ended a week-long visit to the solar research station in Aqaba.

During the visit, the team looked into the methods used in research work going on at the station, which is operated by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS).

The team also held talks with the RSS' deputy director, Dr. Fakhri Al Daghestani, and other RSS officials and technicians on West German technical assistance to RSS projects, especially those pertaining to research in solar power.

An RSS spokesman said that the team has expressed willingness to help the RSS in research on ways to pump water from artesian wells using solar power.

every event, development, turmoil and wars, which have afflicted the Middle East, since the appearance on the scene early in this century of the alien conspiracy, hatched by a handful of fanatical, retrogressive and unscrupulous Zionist manipulators, to usurp Palestine, the geographic and spiritual heartland of the Middle East and the ancestral homeland of the Palestinian people," he said.

Is it pathetic ignorance or deliberate and vicious distortion for the Israeli representative (Ambassador Yehuda Blum) to allege that the Palestinian Arabs have long enjoyed self-determination, in what he calls their own state — the Palestinian Arab state of Jordan?"

"I do not need to explain to this August assembly, but, solely to lay bare the virulent distortion and ignorance of an aggressive Zionist entity that the land of mandated Palestine... is very meticulously delineated in highly accurate maps, both by the League of Nations and subsequently by the British Mandatory power, and lastly by the United Nations itself. Its boundaries extend from the Mediterranean and the Egyptian, Syrian and Lebanese borders right

up to the River Jordan inch beyond," Mr. N

"The maps of Jordan are meticulously delineated very same international

he added.

Mr. Nuseibeh qu length from the final AN of the recent Arab ference in Amman. I the considered optali and

ference in Amman, the 15 participant st takably show that the Palestinian people an ness of a deadly Zion the existence and pro Arab World are the d overriding concerns ernments and people de East.

## SEKRETAERIN

Deutsches Bauunternehmen sucht Sekretärin Berufserfahrung und sehr guten Sprachkenntnis Deutsch und Englisch. Arabisch erwünscht nicht Bedingung.

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# JORDAN TIMES Middle East Monitor

## Iraq hopes to boost pipeline exports

**SUWAIT:** Iraq hopes to raise its exports of crude oil through pipelines to Turkey, Syria and Lebanon to 2 million barrels a day (b/d) within three months, Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeb Abdul Karim said Monday.

He said exports through the pipelines are now running at more than 1 million b/d. Iraqi exports of about 3.7 million b/d stopped when the Gulf war broke out late in September, but pumping to the Mediterranean was resumed last month.

Mr. Abdul Karim also told reporters that Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Javad Tondguyan, captured by the Iraqis in the war zone, would not be released until the Gulf war ends.

Mr. Abdul Karim added he would not permit the minister's case to be raised when Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) oil ministers meet in Bali, Indonesia, next Monday.

Iran has said it will raise the question, leading western delegates to predict acrimonious exchanges.

Mr. Abdul Karim told reporters at a meeting here of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) that "as long as the war continues we will still be a prisoner of war, like any other soldiers or pilots from the Iraqi side or the Iranian side."

The war has aroused concern in importing countries that OPEC would raise official prices at the meeting in Bali.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani and United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mansour bin Zayed Al Nahyan said this weekend that they backed a price freeze, although other OPEC countries want an increase.

Syrian Oil Minister Abdul Jabbar Al Dahhak said 300,000 to 350,000 barrels of Iraqi crude oil daily began flowing to the Baniyas terminal starting Dec. 1. The pipeline flow would be raised to a half-million barrels daily if the Iraqis desired, Mr. Dahhak told reporters in Kuwait on Sunday. Industry sources in Bahrain said the pipeline to the Turkish ter-

minal at Dortol is carrying an average daily output of 450,000 barrels, earning Iraq about \$14.4 million a day.

Both pipelines originate in the Kirkuk oil fields 225 kilometres north of the capital of Baghdad. The fields were targets of repeated Iranian bombing strikes early in the war, but the strikes have been less frequent in recent weeks.

"The Kirkuk-Dortol pipeline was sabotaged last September (by Kurdish insurgents) and a recurrence of subversion is not to be discounted," one Arab diplomat said. "But Iraq and Iran seem to have realised the painful extent of damage when the war was extended to their oil facilities."

Iraq has been able to export sporadically through its Arabian Gulf terminals at Kharg and Lavan islands. Industry sources estimate the average daily export at about 80,000 to 100,000 barrels.

## Soviet trawler skirmishes with Moroccan coastguard

**RABAT:** Soviet seamen off the coast of the Western Sahara tried to resist a Moroccan boarding party last week by throwing a fishing net over them, the pro-government daily *Maroc Soir* reported Monday.

A Soviet seaman was wounded by a ricocheting bullet which one of the Moroccan coastguards fired into the air, the newspaper said. The trawler was one of two Soviet factory fishing vessels detained in restricted coastal waters last week by Polisario authorities who suspected them of spying for and assisting Polisario guerrillas, *Maroc Soir* said. Polisario is fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony.

A Cuban vessel, which was intercepted earlier, is also being held. The three vessels were seen by military attaches from embassies in Rabat who visited the Western Sahara port of Dakhla last week. The Soviet vessels are the *Tinofey* and the *Argun*, both of the Gornov class of 2,657 tons.

The Cuban vessel is the *Golfo de Tonkin*, 1,276 tons. *Maroc Soir* said it carried no trawling gear, but extensive electronic and radar equipment. (R)

## Sadat makes friends with Bohara Shi'ites

**CAIRO:** Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has enhanced his reputation for religious tolerance, but surprised religious conservatives, by supporting the activities of a foreign Shi'a Muslim sect regarded as infidel by most of the Islamic World.

Mr. Sadat sat next to Sultan Mohammad Burhaneddin, leader of the wealthy, million-strong Bohara sect, at the ceremonial reopening of Cairo's 1,000-year-old mosque of the Fatimid Caliph Al Hakim.

Many in this Sunni Muslim country look upon the Bohara with suspicion and reject their doctrines. The most conservative have even talked of the sect using its historical links with Cairo to set up a fanatical Shi'a centre.

The Bohara, most of them from west central India and East Africa, spent at least \$10 million and hundreds of them laboured for weeks to restore the Al Hakim Mosque. Twelve thousand travelled to Cairo to attend the opening ceremony.

Their sultan claims to be the vice-regent on earth of a hidden imam directly descended from the 10th century Fatimid dynasty which founded Egypt's modern capital.

The feeling they arouse among some Egyptians was shown the day before the mosque ceremony. The weekly magazine *Rose Al Youssef*, normally a Sadat supporter, published an article accusing the sect of venerating Sultan Mohammad to excess, misinterpreting the Koran and levying taxes beyond those sanctioned by the Shari'a (Islamic law).

The article, titled "Beware the Bohara", said Saudi religious authorities had issued a decree condemning Bohra practices as un-Islamic. The sultan's brother Nejmaddin dismissed the accusations as "gross distortion" and "absolute humbug".

Sunni Muslim Pakistan has also withdrawn its recognition of the Bohara as a legitimate sect. Some Egyptians would clearly have preferred President Sadat not to identify himself with the sect.

The dispute between the majority Sunnis and Shi'a sects like the Bohara centres on the hereditary hierarchy the Shi'as have interposed between God and man.

The Sunnis cannot accept Bohara doctrines like the infallibility of the sultan or practices such as kissing the ground in front of his throne.

They differ in their understanding of Egyptian history. To the Bohara, the Fatimid caliphs were the true inheritors of the Prophet's inspiration, and Al Hakim himself was a wise, just and learned ruler.

But to the Egyptians their

former rulers were alien conquerors, and Al Hakim was an unpredictable tyrant given to issuing unusual orders such as banning scaleless fish, shoes for women and waiting at funerals.

Mr. Sadat has not paid much heed to these differences. He has already flouted conservatism with his plans to build a multi-religious complex at the foot of Mount Sinai and by his recognition of the Jewish state of Israel and hospitality to the exiled Iranian royal family.

One of Mr. Sadat's pet projects is the Cairo-based League of Islamic and Arab Peoples, which he hopes will become a regional forum for ecumenical ideas, with delegates from Shi'a Muslim and Christian Arab minorities.

The renovation of Al Hakim's Mosque was a project of mammoth dimensions. The Bohara spent \$2 million on marble alone, some of it from Carrara in Italy. They brought 10,000 tons of teak from Singapore for roofing, and removed 30,000 truckloads of debris from the courtyard, including the demolished remains of a school for boys.

Many of the architects, craftsmen and manual labourers were Bohara volunteers. Bohara goldsmiths hammered gold foil on to the mosque's centrepiece, a calligraphic crest set in the wall facing Mecca.

The sect clashed with the local monument preservation society when it dismantled a 16th-century mausoleum in front of the mosque's gateway.

The Bohara said the mausoleum was out of place, but promised to reassemble it in the nearby City of the Dead, the vast Cairo graveyard where most of Egypt's Muslim rulers lie buried.

MOGADISHU: Somalia's rulers have called on all Somalis to be ready to join the armed forces in the event of an attack on their country.

Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre said Sunday that Ethiopia and Kenya were planning to invade Somalia. An emergency meeting of the ruling Supreme Revolutionary Council, the central committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, the people's assembly and the cabinet resolved to mobilise all the nation's resources for national defence, the official Somali news agency said.

The country's ruling bodies "urged the Somali people, wherever they are, to be ready to defend their motherland and to join ranks with the armed forces whenever they are summoned."

The sudden flurry of emergency meetings and official forebodings of war responds to a joint communique issued at the end of a state visit to Kenya last week by Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam, which called on Somalia to renounce publicly any claims to the territory of its neighbours—Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti.

In Nairobi, Kenyan newspapers attacked the Somali leaders for whipping "their population into war hysteria."

The *Daily Nation* said in an editorial: "Somalia must be reminded yet again that it is the sole source of conflict in the region. It is Somalia which has seen fit to outfit *shifto* (bandits) to operate in Kenya since 1963." (R)

to repair once a ceasefire goes into effect.

He suggested Iraq's decision to reactivate the pipelines resulted from the belief that a long war lay ahead. "Both Iraq and Iran have amply demonstrated an insistence on an open-ended war," he said.

Before the war, Iraq was the world's second largest exporter after Saudi Arabia, and has 31 billion barrels in proven crude reserves compared to Iran's 58 billion.

Industry sources said that last week Baghdad notified two Japanese firms it was ready to resume crude exports to them at a daily rate of 45,000 barrels through the Turkish terminal.

Sources in Syria said two tankers had loaded crude at Baniyas, one taking 35,000 tons of Iraqi oil four days ago. Two other tankers are waiting at the terminal to be loaded while a third was lifting oil on Sunday, the sources said.

Syria's acceptance of the Iraqi request to resume pumping through the Baniyas pipeline, which has a branch to Tripoli in northern Lebanon, surprised some observers since Iraq broke relations with Syria for allegedly sending military aid to Iran.

Rival factions of the Socialist Ba'ath Party rule in Baghdad and Damascus, and have a long-standing feud; but observers suggested Syria's motivation was economic.

The Syrian government stands to gain 120 million a year in transit fees plus possible concessionary prices on its oil imports from Iraq, which sources suggest will help offset Syria's shortage of foreign exchange.

ALGIERS: Two people were killed and 89 injured in a strong aftershock that struck the earthquake-devastated region near Al Asnam, officials reported Monday.

The epicentre of Sunday's tremor was near the town of Harensa, about 20 kilometres west of Al Asnam, and registered 5.6 on the Richter scale.

On Oct. 10, an earthquake registering 7.5 on the Richter scale devastated the town of Al Asnam, 150 kilometres east of Algiers, destroying 80 per cent of the city's buildings and killing more than 5,000 persons. Many other people,

however, are still unaccounted for. Rescue teams pulled two survivors from the wreckage of a building in Boukadir and were working to extract two others with whom they were in contact, officials said.

The tremor was felt over a radius of 100 kilometres from its epicentre.

There was no official estimate of the damage from Sunday's aftershock, but officials said there was damage in several villages near Al Asnam. (AP)

## Trade talks between Israel, South Africa commence

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM:** South African Finance Minister Owen Horwood discussed trade, investment and the prospects for economic development at the start of talks Tuesday on economic ties between South Africa and Israel.

After meeting Israeli Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz Mr. Horwood said: "We discussed a number of topics of considerable interest to our two countries. We talked about trade, we talked about investments and we talked about economic development prospects."

He declined to go into detail on the talks.

Both delegations included energy experts and Israeli sources said the talks touched on future supplies of South African coal for an Israeli power plant now being built.

Asked about criticism abroad of Israel's strong economic ties with South Africa, Mr. Horwood said: "I think our relations are excellent and I personally would do everything in my power, as my government would do, to keep them so and if possible even improve them." (R)

**Somalia to people: Be ready to join the army if attacked**

**MOGADISHU:** Somalia's rulers have called on all Somalis to be ready to join the armed forces in the event of an attack on their country.

Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre said Sunday that Ethiopia and Kenya were planning to invade Somalia. An emergency meeting of the ruling Supreme Revolutionary Council, the central committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, the people's assembly and the cabinet resolved to mobilise all the nation's resources for national defence, the official Somali news agency said.

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## David Steel calls for Palestine state

**LONDON:** A call for a Palestinian sovereign state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip linked by something similar to the "Berlin Corridor", has been made by the leader of the British Liberal Party, Mr. David Steel, with four leading party members, in a report published here.

"The Palestinians must first establish a sovereign state, and then decide what they wish to do with that sovereignty," Mr. Steel said at press conference. "They may decide to ally with Israel, or with Jordan or keep their independence; that is up to them."

Mr. Steel's remarks expressed the unanimous views of a five-man Liberal Party fact-finding mission which visited the Middle East last September and October.

The delegation, which included Mr. Steel and three other Liberal members of parliament, visited Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, the occupied West Bank and Egypt, over a two-week period.

Discussions were held with government members, including heads of state, and representatives of many political groups, in order to reach a balanced assessment of the Middle East conflict.

But the delegation's recommendations published as *The Middle East Report* do not represent the policy of the Liberal Party as a whole, Mr. Steel emphasised. The report is to be debated by the Liberal Party foreign affairs committee before the new year, but no consensus on the Middle East is expected until the party assembly next November.

Mr. Steel said the year ahead is likely to see a lack of progress on the political issues of the Middle East, because of the new administration in the United States and the forthcoming Israeli elections.

In view of this vacuum, the European powers should take the opportunity to enlarge upon the Venice initiative and prepare the ground for a Geneva-style conference to be held late next year, and to include the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the U.S. and the USSR.

"A new factor is the European determination to come in to secure peace higher up the international political agenda," said Mr. Steel.

Before a Palestinian state can come about, a two-stage operation must take place, Mr. Steel said. The PLO must withdraw its statement of intent to destroy Israel, and Israel must formally recognise the PLO.

But Mr. Steel left little doubt that it is to the PLO that the delegation looks to make the first move, if only because this would be the least unlikely event. He expressed doubt that the Begin government would ever recognise the PLO until their declaration on the "destruction of Israel" had been abandoned. However he indicated there were grounds for optimism in PLO leader Yasser Arafat's reply when he was asked whether the PLO would recognise Israel.

Mr. Arafat's words were: "I cannot say at present — this is a card for the Security Council."

At the same meeting Mr. Arafat denied that the PLO was committed to destroy Israel, or that the charter of the PLO should be interpreted as saying this, according to the report.

Jerusalem cannot be the sole territorial preserve of Israel and the Jerusalem bill can have no international legal validity, the report states. Universal religious access must be maintained and repatriation of the city is unacceptable, although Israel should be permitted to establish its capital in Western Jerusalem, and a Palestinian state its capital in the east, if they so wish. Internationalisation of Jerusalem would be a firm second best, Mr. Steel commented. (Arab News)



Lord Carrington

## Lord Carrington to visit Egypt

**CAIRO:** British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington will pay an official visit to Egypt from Jan. 10-17, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry announced Monday.

He is expected to hold talks with President Anwar Sadat and Foreign Minister Kemal Hassan Ali and spend a few days sight-seeing in Upper Egypt, informed sources said. (R)

## Security set for Bali OPEC meeting

**JAKARTA:** Indonesia has fully guaranteed the security of next week's ministerial conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) on Bali island, Mines and Energy Minister Dr. Subroto said here Tuesday.

Dr. Subroto was talking to reporters after reporting to President Suharto on the result of a hurried trip to the Middle East and Paris last week to ensure that the conference went ahead as scheduled.

"We are fully guaranteeing the security of the conference, including that of the Iranian and Iraqi delegates who will be attending," Dr. Subroto said.

There has been serious concern that the continuing war between Iran and Iraq would prevent the Bali meeting from going ahead, especially since Iraq had captured the Iranian oil minister. (R)



David Steel

## Jordan representative sue in gaining recognition of drug company's legal status

**AMMAN:** Dr. Hashim I. Dhahir, director general of the Ministry of Drug Industries and Medical Appliances, returned to Amman Saturday after participating in the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) conference on the "First UNIDO Consultation Meeting on the Pharmacies"

Dr. Dhahir's main objective in attending was to carry out contacts with UNIDO representatives to gain recognition of ACDIMA's legal representation, the result of the actions of Dr. Abdo Mahmoud Salim, ex-chairman of the board and representative of ACDIMA at the conference, but his attempt was unsuccessful.

Dr. Dhahir, in collaboration with UNIDO representatives, attempted to continue in his non-valid status as UNIDO conference in Mexico. Dr. Sallam tried to rectify the situation. Dr. Sallam was then asked to rectify the situation. Dr. Sallam was then asked to rectify the situation, since UNIDO officially recognises ACDIMA from Cairo to Amman and the suspension of membership.

Dr. Dhahir has forwarded letters to the ministers of commerce and industry of ACDIMA and to the director of UNIDO, explaining the attempt to falsify regain his previous title, and the need to gain recognition of ACDIMA's legal representation. One positive response received was that of Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia who has forwarded a letter to the Minister of Industry in Riyadh instructing them to send representatives to the above mentioned UNIDO conference for the purpose of executing the amendment.

ACDIMA will hold its eighteenth board meeting on Dec. 11-13 to discuss several subjects, mainly the steps for the establishment of the pharmaceutical plant and antibiotics plant in Iraq, and the pharmaceutical plant in Syria. (JT)

## Weizman for anti-Begin action

**NEW YORK:** Former Israeli defence minister Ezer Weizman said in an interview published here that he supported a recent no-confidence motion against Prime Minister Menachem Begin because of his drastic action was needed.

"Israel is in a crisis," he told *Newsweek International*. "We have never been at such a low ebb...I thought I ought to do something far more drastic than just make another speech."

Mr. Weizman, who resigned as defence minister seven months ago, also said that the Gulf conflict showed that "not all problems in the Middle East are due to the Palestinian problem."

He added: "Also, for the time being, this conflict eases the pressure on Israel of the eastern-front military threats from Syria, Iraq and Jordan. We couldn't have planned a better thing to happen to us than Iraq attacking Iran."

"On the other hand, though, this prompted the Syrians too become closer to the Russians and the Russians closer to Israel is always an uncomfortable thing." (R)

## Iran, Iraq meet in Kuala Lumpur

**KUALA LUMPUR:** Delegates from Iraq and Iran sat across a conference table Monday at an international meeting on regional economic cooperation, but there will be no talks between them on the war the two Gulf countries are fighting.

"We have nothing to discuss with Iran, but we still welcome any effort aimed at starting negotiations as our head of state has said," Mr. Akram Daoud Al Witr, Iraq's state legal adviser, told Reuters.

Mr. Witr later had informal talks touching on the war with Dr. B. Sen, Indian secretary general of the conference, organising body, the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC), informed sources said.

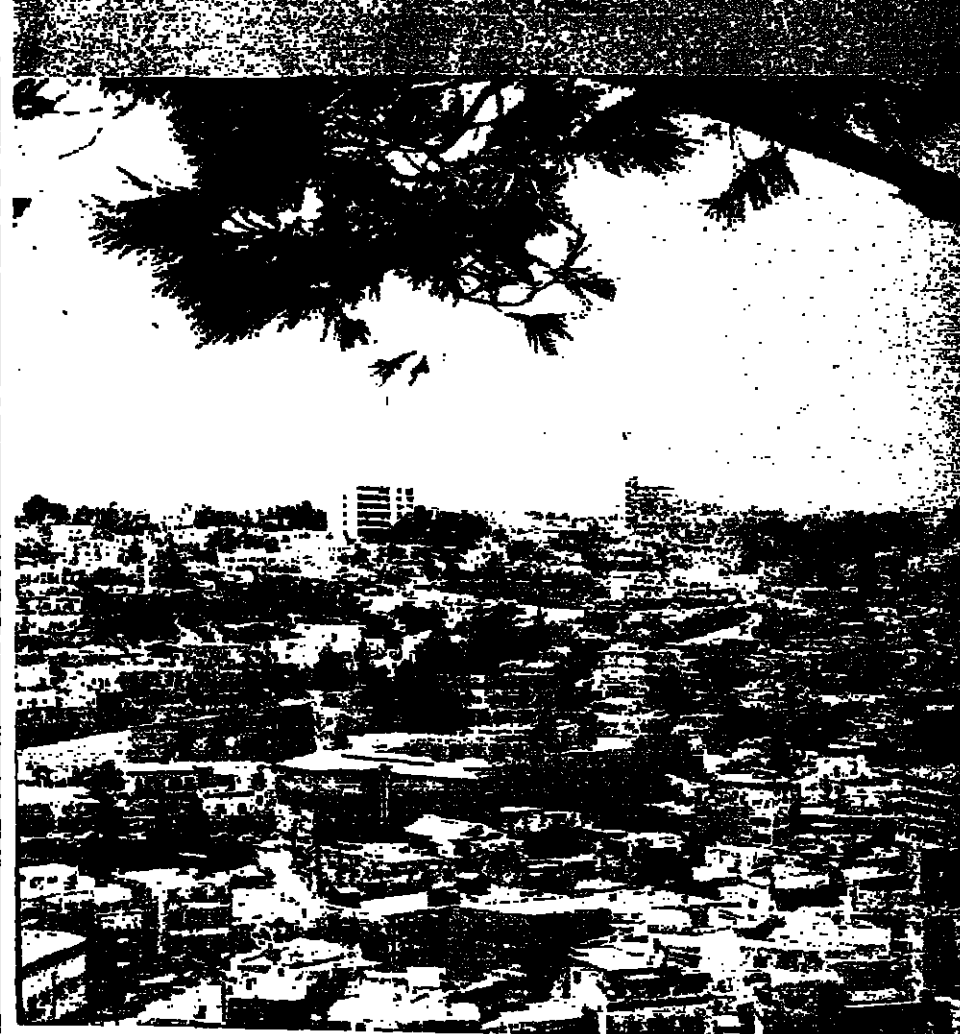
The five-day conference was arranged only last week to discuss regional cooperation in industrialisation.

AALCC is a participating inter-governmental body in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and has U.N. observer status.

Eighteen countries are attending the conference. (R)

**Good morning, Amman!**

**Eight pages of news in the Jordan Times**





## Violence flares as the recession bites deeper

# Western Europe's darkest hour since World War II

By George Short

Factories across Europe are being closed and left desolate. In Copenhagen, thousands of people are believed to have gone into hiding to dodge creditors. In Greece workers have given up their siestas.

In France and Britain ugly outbreaks of violence and racism have been linked by experts to idleness or bitterness caused by unemployment. These are some of the ways ordinary people are being affected by economic recession bites deeply into Western Europe, according to a survey by Reuters correspondents. Unlike the United States and Japan, West Europe at present seems to be in the darkest part of a recession mainly caused by inflationary policies in the face of high oil prices. European Common Market reports say the second half of this year should be the trough of the recession. Economic growth for the EEC as a whole is expected to be 1.3 per cent for 1980, but the bulk of this expansion took place

early in the year. In the current six months growth has shrunk to little above zero.

For next year, experts predict a slight and painfully slow recovery. Growth for the whole of 1981 is expected to be only 0.6 per cent.

In the United States, recession struck last spring but was not as deep as in Europe and American consumers refused to act according to the way statistics indicated they would. They continued spending.

Since then, the U.S. economy appears to have been recovering, although an increasing number of forecasters are predicting it will fall back into recession in the near future even if this is not so severe as last spring.

In Japan, economic growth is slowing and personal spending is

sluggish, but it is not likely that the country will enter a recession, according to officials of the Japan Economic Planning Agency.

Some pessimistic Japanese economists forecast a lower growth rate of around three per cent for fiscal 1980. Yet this is buoyant compared with the EEC's 1.3 per cent this year and less than one per cent next year.

### Gloomy

In Europe, however, the picture is much more gloomy.

A recent report by the EEC's Executive Commission foresaw nearly seven per cent -- up to eight million people -- unemployed next year. It appealed to member states to curb public spending and maintain tight monetary policies in order to squeeze inflation out of the system.

There are some signs that European inflation might be coming down. Consumer price rises were forecast to decelerate to 9.7 per cent in 1981 from an estimated 12 per cent this year.

Across Western Europe, it seems to be traditional industries rather than new, high-technology sectors, that have suffered the most from recession. Some governments, notably Britain's, say this is necessary in order to achieve efficiency and control inflation.

On British television, for instance, viewers are frequently shown bleak shots of traditional factories which have been abandoned -- inhabited only by a few workers kept on to demolish dangerous smoke stacks and chop up huge pipes and girders with acetylene burners.

Many experts feel that the recession is worse in Britain than elsewhere. Britain's unemployment has just risen steeply again, to 8.9 per cent of the workforce, according to government statistics. Last month people lost their jobs at a rate of 3,000 a day.

Manufacturing output is estimated at 16.5 per cent below its peak last year, as factories shut down at an alarming rate. A recent report by industrialists says there will be a three to 3.5 per cent fall in gross domestic product in Britain between 1979 and 1980 and a fall of around 2.5 per cent next year.

As the statistics worsen, ordinary lives are being increasingly affected. Unemployed British workers have complained bitterly through the media recently that they cannot move to areas where industry is healthier because of lack of housing opportunities.

Acts of vandalism directed against blacks and Jews in Britain have been attributed by some commentators to idleness caused by youth unemployment, and by anger on the part of some whites who cannot find jobs and blame blacks for this.

### Frustration

In France, job shortages have been blamed by political and religious leaders for an upsurge of racist incidents, including attacks on immigrant workers from North Africa.

The Bank of France's latest monthly survey said national industrial production would continue to fall until the new year and remain relatively weak at the start of 1981.

French industrialists hope, however, that with stocks low and order books relatively full in some sectors, particularly building, the impact of the world recession will not be too serious.

In Belgium, a recent event dramatised the impact of a 10 per cent unemployment rate, the highest in the EEC, when armed youths, protesting about social conditions in Belgium, held children hostage for one day to underline their frustration at being without work.

As recession took hold, many Europeans were caught off guard and found they were suddenly living far beyond their means. In Copenhagen, police are seeking between 4,000 and 5,000 "missing persons" who have gone underground to escape their creditors according to local newspapers.

In the first eight months of this year, 2,239 Danish firms went bankrupt compared with 1,589 for the same period in 1979.

In Sweden, the car-making giants Volvo and Saab have placed some 10,000 workers on short time.

The Italian Fiat car company suspended 23,000 workers for at least 15 months in October, after a bitter five-week strike persuaded the company to withdraw plans for outright sackings.

Fiat's problems forced many of its suppliers in the northern Italian industrial cities of Milan and Turin to lay off workers, in a typical "multiplier" or chain reaction effect of recession.

In Italy, however, outward signs of recession remain scarce. Workers put on temporary lay-off continue to receive more than 90 per cent of their basic wages through a state benefit scheme.

And economists say that Italy's eight per cent unemployment take no account of the underground economy -- the mass of small firms which pay no taxes, are statistically invisible, and give jobs to thousands of the officially unemployed.

### Restraint

In Greece, Prime Minister George Rallis made an unexpected television broadcast this month to appeal to Greeks for self-restraint.

He asked for wage moderation, but to avert a threatened chain of strikes his movement has promised to introduce a five-day week gradually from next year and make a cautious start on an inflation-linked wages policy.

The higher cost of energy, a major factor in the recession, has changed many traditional ways of life in Greece. Many offices now work straight through the day, which means employees have given up their afternoon siesta. An edict forcing nightclubs to close at 2 a.m. has restricted nightlife in Greece.

The Dutch government has imposed partial wage controls, saying that the solution to recession lies largely in the hands of private business which must not be saddled with the burden of high wage demands.

The way the recession has hit cultural institutions was illustrated by a remark from a spokesman for the Amsterdam-based European Cultural Foundation, a 19-nation private organisation which provides grants for the arts.

"The money which used to be available to back cultural projects just isn't there any more," he said. "Education projects are particularly hard hit."

Not all European nations are so badly hit by the economic downturn, however.

West Germany, which long seemed immune to the economic ills of fellow Europeans, has finally been caught by recession but hopes to come out of it sooner than most.

The Bonn government's council of experts, known as the "five wise men," have said there will be no serious recession in West Germany because investment intentions are still strong.

While much of Europe suffers recession, Switzerland has been enjoying a boom this year. Government and industry forecasters predict the recession will have a delayed effect in Switzerland next year but its impact is expected to be relatively slight and painless.

Swiss unemployment is only 0.2 per cent of the population, so the country's problem therefore is shortage of manpower rather than unemployment.

## Belgium



Trouble in Belgium, where youths held children hostage in protest against unemployment.

## France



Demonstrators in Paris.



French students clash with police.



A new brand of violence in France. Youngsters are fascinated by rebellion and hooliganism.

## Britain



Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in victorious mood after winning the election.



Racial violence flares in London as members of the National Front demand an end to immigration.



Demonstrators in London wave an effigy of Mrs. Thatcher while being watched by police officers.



One demonstrator is frogmarched away.



## Tokyo business seeks Soviet links

TOKYO (AP) — Japanese businessmen are pushing hard for relaxation of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. Despite continued strained diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Japan has supported the United States in banning export of strategic and high technology material to the Soviet Union, and in discouraging new loans for Soviet development projects. Businessmen in Japan claim the last provision has cost them \$500 million in contracts in the past year, and could cost several billion dollars more in 1981.

At the same time, they say, European countries have been violating the sanctions, and even the United States broke them by last month granting an export licence to the Caterpillar Tractor Company to sell pipelaying equipment to Moscow.

Japanese government officials say they do not intend to change their policy on economic sanctions. Tokyo is still condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, as well as other Russian military and political moves in the Far East.

Mr. Mitsuru Donowaki, a deputy director-general in Japan's Foreign Ministry, explained in an interview that arranging credit in connection with huge contracts on development projects was a vital part of negotiations with Moscow. Companies which can offer good credit terms beat out those which cannot.

"It's impossible for Japanese companies to compete without Export-Import Bank credits," he said, but those are banned under the sanctions. "We were surprised at the Caterpillar deal. It broke the prohibition."

Moscow, of course, is working hard with the sympathetic Japanese companies to get the sanctions relaxed. Besides the pipeline project, they reportedly have offered various companies several hundred million dollars worth of contracts — mostly for heavy equipment, complete industrial plants and machinery.

They have been handicapped by the poor political relations with Tokyo, and their unwillingness to make any concessions on the several serious political issues.

"The Soviets are very eager to

try to separate political problems from economic relations," Mr. Donowaki said. "Our attitude is that we cannot separate them. They must be considered as a whole."

Japan has been increasingly uneasy at the Soviet military buildup in the Far East, including the reported establishment of a naval base in Vietnam, and the beefing up of both naval and air forces in the region.

Tokyo has repeatedly denounced the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Relations have been further hurt by a recent espionage incident involving Moscow, a former high official of the Japanese Defence Agency, and a Soviet submarine which ignored Japanese protests in passing through Japanese waters.

## Japan's car sales to Britain fall

LONDON, Dec. 9 (Agencies) — Japanese car manufacturers are today making big efforts to cut their sales in Britain after the slump in business last summer.

Last month, British statistics for the trade showed, Japanese cars accounted for only 7.3 per cent of total registrations, compared with 11 per cent in November 1979. Nevertheless, in the first 11 months of this year, their share was still 12.2 per cent, against 10.6 per cent in the corresponding period of 1979.

Informed sources said that British manufacturers therefore intended to draw the matter to the attention of Japanese foreign minister, Mr. Masayoshi Ito. He is due in London on Wednesday on an official visit during a tour of European capitals.

Japanese cars represented just 7.3 per cent of the new car registrations in November, a decline of 3.7 per cent compared to the same month last year, industry statistics indicated today. Observers said the drop shows Japanese manufacturers' determination to reduce sales in Britain. But for the first 11 months of this year, the Japanese market share was still 12.2 per cent, compared to 10.6 per cent for the same period in 1979.

## Malaysia may adopt Islamic law

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Dec. 9 (AP) — Finance Minister Tunku Razaleigh Hamzah surprised Malaysia's business community over the weekend when he said Malaysia was considering adopting an economic system based on Islamic law.

He provided no details of how the system would work.

Accompanying him was Saudi Arabian Prince Mohammad Al Faisal Al Saud, here on a week-long visit. The minister said the prince was in Malaysia to discuss the imposition of an economic system based on Islam.

Mr. Razaleigh said, however, caution was needed before such a system was implemented and he promised that studies would be carried out on its viability.

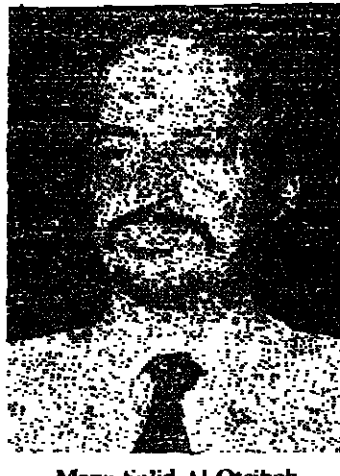
Businessmen and bankers appeared surprised by the announcement as were several officials in his Finance Ministry.

Mr. Razaleigh was not immediately available for comment, but there appeared to be no mistake about what he said in Kota Bharu, capital of Kelantan state 480 kilometres northeast of here. Newspapers and the Malaysian news agency Bernama carried similar reports of the statement from correspondents in the area.

At present, Malaysia adopts Islamic law as the personal law of Muslims only. But there is a growing body of opinion in Malaysia which wants such laws imposed on the non-Muslim population as well. Malaysia's population is about 55 per cent Muslim.

## 8b yen to Egypt

TOKYO, Dec. 9 (R) — An eight billion yen (\$38 million) loan to finance Egyptian purchases of Japanese goods, mainly telephone switchboards and sugar cane crushing machines, was announced today by Japan's overseas economic cooperation fund. The loan to Egypt's central bank will be repayable over 30 years, including a 10-year grace period, at three per cent annual interest, the fund added.



Mana Sa'id Al Oteibah

## OAPEC to take up engineering

KUWAIT, Dec. 9 (Agencies) — The Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) will have an engineering company ready by February to take on more of the oil-related work now done by foreign firms, well-informed sources said today.

Mr. Mana Sa'id Al Oteibah, the Emirates' oil minister, told an OAPEC meeting here that the organisation had a long-term strategy for Arab personnel to manage the Arab oil industry in its entirety.

## IEA plans to save oil

PARIS, Dec. 9 (R) — Major oil-consuming countries intend to more than double their use of stocks between January and March next year to curb demand for imported oil and so try to keep price down, sources at a ministerial conference of the International Energy Agency (IEA) said today.

The ministers of the 21 states of the oil consumer group were also prepared to share out stocks so that members with low reserves would be under less pressure to buy oil on the spot market, where a scramble for supplies would force up the price of crude.

The IEA is considering the energy outlook now that the Gulf war seems likely to continue into 1981, prolonging uncertainty about Middle East supplies and keeping a substantial volume of Iraqi and Iranian oil off the world market.

The sources said that in agreeing on measures to steady the market the IEA wanted to influence oil producers contemplating price rises before next Monday's meeting in Bali, Indonesia, of the Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Oil analysts in London said that if the IEA failed to show that it was ready to act, this could make it difficult for OPEC moderates like Saudi Arabia to restrain price "hawks".

IEA experts today submitted oil-saving proposals designed to

reduce demand on the world market by the IEA countries to 238 million tonnes (1.74 billion barrels) in the first quarter of 1981 compared with existing estimate of 264 million tonnes (1.93 billion barrels).

This involved drawing an extra 2.2 million barrels a day (b/d) from stocks, in addition to the normal stock draw of two million b/d.

In recent days several OPEC ministers have talked of making moderate increases when they meet in Bali, with western oil companies predicting that these could add around 10 per cent to the present OPEC average of just over \$32 for a 42 U.S. gallon barrel.

OPEC ministers said this would be necessary merely to keep pace with inflation.

## EEC opposes Greek demand

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9 (Agencies) — European Economic Community (EEC) agriculture ministers today opposed most Greek demands on farm prices to be guaranteed by the community after Greece becomes a member on Jan. 1.

Greece apparently wants prices for its farm goods to be as high as possible during the transition period, which runs five to seven years, depending on the product. The ministers were ready to

make concessions on soya and sheepmeat, but they wanted high prices on sugar, oil, wines, fruits and vegetables. The Greek delegation would return Tuesday proposals, saying that a price by the firm arms EEC. Observers said the feared that high prices would encourage Greek farmers to produce more and thus competition for farmers in other common market.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATE

U.S. dollar	307.00/309.00	French franc	67
U.K. sterling	719.90/724.20	Dutch guilder	146
West German mark	156.40/157.40	Swedish crown	97
Italian lire	173.20/174.20	Belgian franc	97
(for every 100)	33.00/33.20	Japanese yen	147
		(for every 100)	

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low
Islamic Bank 50%	JD 1,000	14,170	1,820	1,800
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	5,336	2,370	2,360
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	14,100	1,690	1,690
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	4,350	2,070	2,060
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5,000	375	14,900	14,700
Arab Financial Foundation 80%	JD 10,000	700	10,550	10,550
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	345	1,500	1,500
Jordan Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	1,000	12,000	12,000
General Insurance Co. (New)	JD 1,000	2,060	1,440	1,430
United Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	1,200	3,880	3,880
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	3,731	2,060	2,060
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	500	0,950	0,950
International Construction and Investments Co.	JD 1,000	3,300	0,880	0,880
Jordan Cattle and Poultry Co.	JD 1,000	9,300	0,700	0,700
Dar Al Sha'b for Press and Publications	JD 1,000	1,200	0,980	0,970
Garage owners Federation Office Co.	JD 1,000	450	5,150	5,150
Arab Development and Investments Co.	JD 2,000	800	1,390	1,310
Jordan Dairy Co. (New)	JD 1,000	1,373	1,310	1,310
General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	296	1,530	1,520
Arab Aluminium Industries Co.	JD 1,000	3,400	1,270	1,260
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	5,808	3,500	3,460
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	2,700	2,740	2,720
Jordan Ceramics Industries Co.	JD 1,000	200	1,280	1,280
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	100	0,820	0,820
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	1,248	3,330	3,330
Jordan Lime and Silicate Bricks Industries Co.	JD 5,000	50	5,840	5,840
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	115	10,800	10,800
Arab Pharmaceutical Industries Co.	JD 5,000	280	27,800	27,750
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	141	9,090	9,080
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	258	19,350	19,350

Total volume of shares traded on Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1980: JD 172, 125

Total number of shares traded: 78,925

### Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High
1989 8 1/2%	JD 10,000	600	6,000	10,000

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U.S. keeping close watch on situation

## Warsaw, Moscow media locked in war of nerves

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (R) — Soviet media today dropped without explanation an enigmatic report by the official news agency TASS on alleged dis-

turbances by counter-revolutionary groups in Poland which had drawn angry denials from officials in Warsaw.

Western diplomats advised against speculation that the report, the sharpest issued to date by the Soviet media on the Polish trouble, had been recognised as incorrect and withdrawn in the face of Polish protests.

The TASS dispatch from Warsaw had said that counter-revolutionaries within the Solidarity free trade union movement were heading for open confrontation with local Communist Party organisations.

Hinting that events were leading to a breakdown in law and order, the report said Solidarity members had occupied a factory in southern Poland and Communist Party members who had protested had "gone missing."

The report was given maximum publicity within the Soviet Union throughout yesterday afternoon but had been dropped from Moscow radio home service news bulletins by evening.

One diplomat said disappearance of the article from the Soviet press today indicated only that the Soviet side was not prepared to hammer home a point they had already been made clearly to Poland's leaders.

"This is part of the war of nerves," he said.

Meanwhile in Warsaw, the Polish media today cited the TASS report while simultaneously denying a claim that militant workers had taken over a factory.

*Trybuna Ludu*, on its front page, said today that there was calm and order in the factory and quoted workers as saying this was due to the activity of the local Solidarity branch.

The Polish press today sought to project an image of the Communist Party striving to control developments and aware of the dangers of slipping further away from the orthodox line of Moscow and its other eastern bloc allies.

*Trybuna Ludu* quoted extensively from a commentary in the Czechoslovak party daily *Rude Pravo* which said that developments in Poland proved beyond doubt the existence of a covert attack on socialism.

The other major daily newspaper, *Zycie Warszawy*, warned Poles to beware of rumours and unfounded gossip and said that the process of political renewal was still not assured.

U.S. officials are also keeping a close watch on the Polish situation as Secretary of State Edmund Muskie flies to Brussels today to join Defence Secretary Harold Brown for a NATO meeting

expected to centre on the crisis.

The White House and Pentagon, following intelligence reports that Moscow had completed military preparations for intervention in Poland, said yesterday that "no U.S. forces in Europe or elsewhere have been put in any state of alert."

But they continued to emphasise they had no evidence that the Kremlin or its Warsaw Pact allies had decided to intervene in Poland.

A White House spokesman said last night that the administration was being briefed on an "hour-to-hour" basis.

The State Department discounted optimism after last week's Warsaw Pact summit of Eastern European communist countries in Moscow.

"We noted in certain quarters a rosy tone of optimism," spokesman John Tattner said yesterday.

The information reaching us was clearly contrary to any optimism that might be derived from that communique (issued in Moscow on Friday after the summit)," he said.

Mr. Tattner would not identify the optimists, but was apparently referring to press reports about the unofficial views of western governments.



John Lennon

## A generation mourns murder of John Lennon

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (Agencies) — John Lennon, the most controversial of the legendary Beatles pop group, was shot dead as he entered his Manhattan apartment house late last night by a man who calmly called his name before opening fire.

As Lennon's Japanese wife, Yoko Ono, screamed hysterically, the 40-year-old musician gasped "I'm shot," staggered up six steps and then collapsed, police said.

Lennon, hit by five shots, was dead on arrival at Manhattan's Roosevelt Hospital where doctors said he never stood a chance of survival.

His killer, identified by police as Mark David Chapman, 25, a freelance photographer from Honolulu, Hawaii, dropped a .38-calibre revolver after the shooting and stood mute and motionless, waiting for arrest.

Police said Chapman was carrying a copy of Lennon's latest album, "Double Fantasy," which the ex-Beatle had autographed for him earlier in the day. They said he offered no motive for the killing.

Miss Ono, 47, was brought back to the Dakota, where friends tried to comfort her.

Mr. Anthony Palma, the police officer who took her to the hospital, told reporters she was in a state of hysteria. He said she kept exclaiming "Tell me it's not true, tell me it's not true."

When doctors told her that her husband was dead, she insisted on returning home to break the news to the couple's five-year-old son, Sean.

Lennon often described his role in New York as that of a "house husband," taking care of Sean.

Like the music he wrote and sang, word of the slaying of the former Beatle flashed round the world, stunning a generation of fans raised on the Beatlemania of the 60s.

Radio stations cancelled normal programmes to play Beatle songs and broadcast tributes to Lennon.

Ex-Beatle Paul McCartney, who in partnership with Lennon wrote most of the Beatles' songs, first disconnected the telephone at his country home south of London after hearing of the New York killing.

Then, visibly upset, he told reporters: "I can't take it at the moment. John was a great guy. He'll be missed by the whole world."



The Beatles: the 'Fab Four' pictured in the early 60s with Lennon on the right

## The ballad of John Lennon...

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP) — Only hours before his death, former Beatle John Lennon said in an interview that he hoped to die before his wife Yoko Ono, "because it Yoko died, I wouldn't know how to survive. I couldn't carry on."

Interviewed Monday afternoon by the RKO radio network, Lennon also was optimistic about his future as he re-entered the music world, describing his newest album as a greeting to long-time fans.

"I hope the young kids like it as well. But I'm really talking to the people who grew up with me. I'm saying here I am now, how are you? How's your relationship going? Did you get through it all? Wasn't the seventies a drag, you know? Well, here we are, let's make the eighties great because it's up to us to make what we can of it."

He had recently given several interviews as he returned to the limelight after five years of baking bread, babysitting and being family man.

"What I realised during the five years away was that when I said the dream is over, I had made the physical break from the Beatles, but mentally there was still this big thing on my back about what people expected of me," Lennon, 40, said in a recent interview with the *Los Angeles Times*.

"It was like this invisible ghost. During the five years it sort of went away."

Lennon's interviews accompanied the release of his first album in five years — *double fantasy* — and came just weeks before he was shot dead Monday near the fashionable Central Park apartment building where he had lived with his wife, Yoko Ono, and spent recent years caring for their son.

Lennon, who went his own way after the Beatles broke up in 1970, said he needed a break to escape the shadow of the internationally acclaimed group.

"By 1975 I wasn't really enjoying what I was doing anyway," Lennon said in an interview with *The New York Times*. "I was a machine that was

supposed to produce so much creative something and give it out periodically for approval or to justify my existence on earth.

"A thing those five years did for me was to move a lot of intellectual garbage out of the way and allow for whatever it is in me that wants to express itself to do it naturally."

The only single to be released from the new album was "Starting Over." Miss Ono, Lennon's wife since 1969, said the song embodied Lennon's optimism for the future.

"John is saying in his song, OK, we had the energy in the sixties, in the seventies we separated, but let's start over in the eighties," Miss Ono said in an interview published in the January 1981 edition of *Playboy* magazine.

"He's reaching out to me, the woman. Reaching out after all that's happened, over the battlefield of dead families, is more difficult this time around."

Lennon told RKO radio: "You have to give thanks to God or whatever is up there (or) the fact that we all survived, we all survived Vietnam, or Watergate, the tremendous upheaval of the whole world. We were the hit ones of the sixties, but the world's not like the sixties. The whole world's changed. I am going into an unknown future, but I'm still all here, and still while there's life there's hope."

In the *Playboy* interview, Lennon said his 1980s dream was to "produce your own dream. It's quite possible to do anything." He said people have trouble accepting that message because of "fear of the unknown."

"The unknown is what it is. And to be frightened of it is what sends everybody scurrying around chasing dreams, illusions, wars, peace, love, hate, all that," Lennon said. "Unknown is what it is. Accept that it's unknown and it's plain sailing."

"Everything is unknown — then you're ahead of the game."

## China's mysterious show trial

TOKYO — China's most important trial since 1949 reaches the outside world in bafflingly fitful glimpses, like quick cuts from a silent movie. After two weeks, the feeling persists that the whole story isn't being told.



Gang member Zhang Chungiao is shown copies of the evidence at the trial. He caused a stir by refusing to comment at all.

The ten defendants, led by Jiang Qing, 67, defiant widow of the late "great helmsman" Mao Tse-tung, began their days in court on Nov. 20 to answer 48 charges ranging from plotting the overthrow of the government and the Communist Party to plotting the assassination of Mao himself.

Much talked about and long awaited, the trial has the stuff of high drama. The accused were leaders in the tempestuous four years of the Cultural Revolution, from 1966 to 1969, and four of them dominated Chinese politics and culture up to the time of Mao's death in 1976.

Guilty or not, what they have to say about those turbulent years could be of considerable historical importance. Whether they are able to speak freely is one of the unanswered questions raised by reporting on the trial.

The proceedings in two tribunals of the supreme people's court filter through the official Xinhua news agency, Peking radio and diplomatic sources. The defendants are seen briefly, like shadowy figures from a nearly forgotten past, on night-time television.

The reform of China's criminal law, passed with great fanfare last year, provides for public trials, representation of the accused by

lawyers or friends, and the right to call defence witnesses and present evidence.

The presence of 600 to 800 hand-picked spectators is said officially to fulfill the requirement of an open trial. Foreign correspondents are barred and none of the spectators has yet divulged to the newspapers or anyone else what has gone on. The official transcript has not been made public.

Though most of the accused are represented by lawyers, what they are doing to defend their clients has not been disclosed. There are no reports of cross-examination of prosecution witnesses, or of witnesses or evidence presented by the defence.

Despite China's recently passed laws, it may be too much to expect such niceties in a trial so politically explosive. The courtroom drama being revealed so sketchily is largely political, the story of Communist Party rivalries, ideological bickering, dark intrigues and struggles for power which spilled over into violence.

They pitted Mao, his former Shanghai actress wife and the party's ultra-leftists against the pragmatic moderates, led by party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping. Twice down and out during the turbulent 1966-76 decade, Deng and his followers now are the

accusers.

The pragmatists hesitated for several years before bringing the Maoists to trial — one in the Chinese Communist Party had ever been tried in criminal court no matter how serious his political transgression.

There was the danger, too, that Mao's name would be dragged in the mud. Although the work of his last years has been largely repudiated, the pragmatists still must rely on his image as founding father of the People's Republic and author of some of the bold economic initiatives they have undertaken.

The solution was to try the Maoists for purely criminal offences, such as causing the death of thousands of communists and plotting to seize power violently. That all the defendants will be found guilty seems evident. The only question then appears to be the sentences they receive. In this sense, the trial resembles the "show trials" of the 1930s in the Soviet Union, wherein the accused meekly admitted their guilt.

But Jiang Qing created a stir by initially denying the charges against her while her associate in the Gang of Four, Zhang Chunqiao, remained sullenly silent.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

## 'Historic progress' reported at Dublin talks on N. Ireland

DUBLIN, Dec. 9 (R) — The British and Irish Prime Ministers, Margaret Thatcher and Charles Haughey, today

committed themselves to seeking ways to bring peace to Northern land.

The commitment was made in a joint communique after five hours of talks against a background of mounting tension in Northern Ireland caused by hunger strikes of jailed republican guerrillas.

Mr. Haughey and Mrs. Thatcher agreed that "the economic, social and political interests of the peoples of the United Kingdom and the Republic are inextricably linked, but that the full development of these links has been put under strain by division and dissent on Northern Ireland," the communique said.

"In that context they accepted

the need to bring forward policies and proposals to foster peace, reconciliation and stability — and to improve relations between the peoples of the two countries," the communique added.

The communique indicated that both Britain and the Irish Republic were looking for new ways to end the conflict in Northern Ireland which has cost more than 2,000 lives over the past decade.

It said the two prime ministers "have commissioned joint studies covering a range of issues including new institutional structures, citizens' rights, security matters,

economic cooperation and measures to encourage mutual understanding."

The results of these studies will be carried out by officials be discussed when the prime ministers meet in London next year to talk about "the relationships with the islands," the communique said.

Today's talks were the first of a series of talks between both sides as extreme violence and significant progress. Mr. Haughey, who is on a joint approach to end the Northern Ireland conflict, told conference that the deal closely guarded Dublin made "historic progress."

## Gandhi discreetly disapproves Soviet Afghan intervention

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 9 (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

told Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev today that India wants no further interference in this region.

"We sincerely hope that the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of the countries in the region will not come under strain or jeopardy through conflict and interference," Mrs. Gandhi declared at a heavily guarded indoor civic meeting for the visiting Soviet state and Communist Party chief.

Accompanied by declarations of Indo-Soviet friendship and praise for Mr. Brezhnev as a world statesman, the woman leader's message about non-interference was regarded as a strong reference to the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and the Muslim insurrection there.

It was the second such Indian message in two days for the aging Soviet leader. Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy told him at a Monday night banquet: "We in India remain opposed to any form of intervention — covert or overt by outside forces in the internal

affairs of the region."

Afghanistan, the most sensitive issue in Indo-Soviet relations, prompted Soviet and Indian authorities to shift the meeting — billed as a "mass rally of citizens" — to an indoor assembly hall where it was attended by about 1,000 invited guests. The originally announced outdoor location was the historic Red Fort.

But the presence of militant Afghan exiles in the capital forced the shift indoors on Soviet advice, Indian officials said.

Mr. Brezhnev for the second consecutive day never came close to mentioning the awkward issue of Afghanistan. His speech traced Soviet contributions to Indian industry, science and emphasised the importance of his country's military aid to India, which concluded a \$1.6 billion arms deal with Moscow last May.

He said the Soviet Union wanted to see India strong and capable of defending its independence and promoting the cause of peace in Asia.

But the Soviet leader, addressing Delhi's civic leaders, said Soviet-Indian ties, and his current talks with Indian leaders, were not

aimed at third countries.

Mr. Brezhnev referred to the day's monsoons from India and Union would make a jet flight, a project Moscow promote but which has been given final approval.

He also praised Mrs. Gandhi, the late prime minister, for Soviet-aided industrialisation.

Mrs. Gandhi referred to Brezhnev as a trusted friend and said his visit was a new dimension to friendship. But she also referred to the new conflict in India's vicinity — a war in Afghanistan.

Mrs. Gandhi said India's Soviet Union, was engaged in a revolution — but a peaceful one — and she said it was unfinished "powerful elements" of the attempt to combat inequality and social injustice.

With an unmistakable reference to India's Communist past, she added that in this, "slaughters from the right so understandably — for as well."

## Uganda chooses a new government to lead troubled nation's recovery

KAMPALA, Dec. 9 (AP) — After a decade of bullets, Uganda turns to the ballot this week in another bid to bring peace and order to its national affairs.

Some 4.8 million Ugandans aged over 18 years — 38 per cent of the population — are eligible to vote tomorrow to choose a president and 126 legislators for five-year terms, from 351 candidates put up by four parties.

After a turbulent campaign based on personalities and tribes rather than issues, many analysts believe former president Milton Obote, 55, is likely to regain power. Mr. Obote was ousted in 1971 by dictator Idi Amin.

The Uganda People's Congress (UPC), once a stridently socialist party that brought Mr. Obote to office in the 1960s, and the Democratic Party (DP) of Paul Ssemogerere, strong among Roman Catholics and Baganda tribes people, each predict they will win parliamentary majorities.

Trailing are the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM), a six-month-old party of young intellectuals led by Mr. Yop Musseveni, a Marxist-trained former guerrilla fighter, and Mr. Joshua Mwanja-Nkangi's Conservative Party, which dreams of restoring Bagandan home rule and economic supremacy.

Because of transport and communications problems in a possibly close race, significant results are not expected until Thursday. Fifteen of the UPC's 125 candidates are unopposed. The DP has 110 candidates, the UPM 70, and the Conservative Party 46.

A top security official in Mr. Paulo Muwanga's six-month-old military government said on Sunday that troops were moving out to preserve calm at 5,000 polling stations, and that no troubles were expected.

A spokesman for observers from the Commonwealth — the association of Britain and her former colonies — said to monitor voting, said procedural disputes among the parties were overcome, and that a "reasonably free election, within the laws of the country, appears possible."

Beyond party claims lies a growing awareness, reflected in conversations with many Ugandans, that the real issue may be the survival of a country that has squandered its fertility, minerals and one of the best-educated populations in black Africa.

Elections are the only apparent

way, these Ugandans say, to break the cycles of violence that have ruined the economy, sapped national morale, deepened tribal suspicions and corrupted every level of society.

Mr. Obote, still Uganda's most magnetic and skilful politician after years in exile, has muted his socialism and appealed to other parties to join him in a national unity coalition.

Mr. Obote, a member of the northern Lango tribe, retains enemies for closing parliament and detaining opponents in 1966, and abolishing the Baganda kingdom around Kampala.



Ousted dictator Idi Amin

Idi Amin overthrew Mr. Obote in 1971 and presided over one of Africa's most destructive military dictatorships. An estimated 300,000 Ugandans were killed when Tanzanian troops ousted him last year. The Ugandan treasury's foreign reserves stood at \$200,000, one-thousandth of the foreign debt.

Two civilian presidents and one military coup later, conditions have not improved. Of the \$2 billion in reconstruction aid that Uganda sought, only about \$100 million has been promised, mostly from Western Europe.

Once the world's fifth coffee exporter, Uganda is earning about \$10 million a month from a trickle of coffee, barely enough to pay its oil bill.

Vultures hunch atop downtown buildings overlooking rubbish piled along main streets in Kampala. Thousands of motorists line up for hours daily, waiting to buy their share of a restricted petrol supply.

Nighttime violence by undisciplined soldiers, robbers and vengeful civilians continue unchecked.

Mr. Muwanga, an Obote turned government newspaper, vehicles and official resources over Obote campaign.

Uganda has calmed its week as Commonwealth voters worked to modernise bickering, and more I became convinced the would actually take place.

Kampala residents are lying after dark, almost until p.m. curfew, for the first more than a year.

Some 10,000 remain zanzibar soldiers, still the force in Uganda, have involvement in election Commonwealth spokesmen.

Campaigns were based on personal appearance candidates drew crowds. The use of radio and mass media's most effective of rural communication sharply curtailed by inflated battery costs of \$6.66.

The elections would Uganda's first constitutional amendment since Amin in 1967. It also the first since Uganda just before independence Britain in 1962.

No Ugandan under 39 has ever taken part in national voting.

The elections would remove the last military element in the Commonwealth's complex 15 constitution has allowed no oddities. Mr. Obote running for office. The party wins the parliamentary will choose the president does not have to be elected legislature from an individual.

A party does not have majority of legislative choose the president. If gains at least 51 seats — cent of parliament — it is choice.

If two parties get 51 seats, the party that had seats in the previously elected parliament will select the president. According to the of that would be Mr. Obote since it dominated the parliament elected in 1962.

Thus the Democratic could win 53 seats and 51, but the UPC would still the president. If no party seats, elections must be held within three months.